

JPRS 79747

28 December 1981

Latin America Report

No. 2423



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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VOLATILIZATION PLANT WITH SOVIET TECHNOLOGY SUFFERS SETBACK

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] La Paz, 30 Nov (UPI)—Soviet mining technology is suffering a setback inasmuch as it has been unable to get a metallurgical plant for the recovery of tin scrap into operation. The contract to install it was signed 8 years ago and it should have gone into operation as of January this year, but due to as yet unresolved technical problems it has been announced that it will go into operation as of March 1982.

The plant is designed to recover low-grade tin from scrap metal that has been accumulating for years at the entrances to tin mines.

Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) experts claim that the volatilization plant at La Palca, located 17 km east of the city of Potosi, is the biggest of its kind in the world. It is located 574 km southwest of La Paz.

When it goes into operation, it will be capable of processing 400 tons of tin ore every 24 hours and will annually produce 4,000 metric tons of pure tin.

Based on tin prices these past few days, the plant would produce income in excess of \$60 million a year.

The contract to install the plant was signed in 1973 between the Soviet enterprise Mashinostroy, and COMIBOL, subject to an original cost of approximately \$42 million but, due to a series of readjustments, it has risen to \$70 million.

COMIBOL spokesmen said that La Palca was subjected to readjustments in the cost of the machinery due to the oil crisis, a settling and partial collapse of the land the plant was built on and a fire that occurred at the beginning of this year.

Up to now 200 Soviet experts and technicians have worked on the construction of the plant.

The plant has been built exclusively on the basis of Soviet technology, one which does not exist in the West for the treatment and recovery of tin scrap by means of the process of volatilization.

Experimental operations were begun in July 1980 with the treatment of 240 tons of preconcentrated tin during which a degree of volatilization of from 90 to 97 percent was attained. By the end of this year they plan to produce 675 metric tons of pure tin. The plant will continue to operate on a partial basis until March.

11,466

CSO: 3010/426

NEW INVESTMENT LAW TO BENEFIT FARM SECTOR

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Nov 81 p 10

[Text] CONEPLAN (National Economic and Planning Council) has approved a substantial part of the new law. It will also benefit the manufacturing, mining and construction industries and tourism.

The new investment law bill, in substantial measure approved by CONEPLAN, assigns priority to farming, stock raising, farm and livestock services, industrial farming, the manufacturing industry, mining, construction and tourism.

Executive director of the National Investment Institute (INI) Dr Federico Joffre told PRESENCIA that the substantive part of the new law deals with guarantees on investments for profit. CONEPLAN has postponed approval of that part of the bill relating to investments in "basic and strategic industries" until Tuesday, 24 November.

Procedures and categories for the different industries were also approved.

"The investment guarantees," he said, "are extremely solid in comparison with those granted in the 1971 law because the government recognizes these guarantees and, furthermore, reiterates its recognition of all laws now in effect [word(s) missing] the rights of Bolivian and foreign companies so that they can pursue their development in Bolivia.

The ministers who participated in the meeting on Friday, at which the fundamental sections of the above-mentioned bill were considered and approved, reached agreement on defining and specifying by next week what is to be referred to as "basic industry and which sections are to be considered strategic for the nation."

However, it is anticipated that this part of the bill -- still subject to analysis -- will declare the basic phases of the metallurgical, steel and petrochemical industries to be strategic industries. He said that, in the event it should coincide with the national interest, the government could authorize private, Bolivian and foreign capital, or a combination of these, to participate in the basic industries (reserved to the state) under conditions that article of the law establishes. Conditions for majority shareholding of public capital, and also for minority holding, will be specified.

"The bill," Joffre said, "goes one step beyond the 1971 law since it proposes that public enterprises, as well as private companies, can develop industrial projects — for the manufacture of finished or semifinished iron and steel products, for example — on the basis of processes not included in the phases designated as basic."

He explained, for example, that, as far as the steel and metallurgical industries are concerned, the basic phase is the conversion of ores or metal concentrates through processes involving smelting, refining or both. For the petrochemical industry, he noted that this involves the activity and process of conversion of hydrocarbons up to the production of olefins (ethylene hydrocarbons) and aromatic oils.

Industrial Farming and Stock Raising

The director of the INI explained that bigger profits are granted the farm and livestock sectors and services because, for example, in the case of farming and its private industries, they are low income-producing.

"If the Investment Law," he said, "were to open these sectors to free competition, new investments would not be made in them precisely because of their low return and slow recovery of investment. The industrial development column would only be bigger in the high income-producing sectors. In connection with this, in a few years time our country would reach the point of having to import basic foodstuffs."

He said that, if a parallel credit system is created, it will be able to cooperate with the farmer. He added that if the Cooperatives Law is modernized, it too will afford the farmer greater access to higher profits than the Investment Law provides.

Relations with Other Countries

Joffre noted that, when the bill was submitted to CONEPLAN for consideration, all articles in it were made consistent with the resolutions of the Cartagena Treaty (especially with Resolution 24).

"It so happens," he explained, "that there are many provisions for exceptions in Resolution 24 itself that were included so that the lesser-developed countries, like Bolivia and Ecuador, may comply with the organization's integration program without each of these countries' real situation being contingent on the requirements of the Cartagena Treaty."

He said that the new law allows them to respect this treaty and extends its provisions to an influx of capital from other countries which are specifically not members of the Andean Group, such as Brazil, the United States, etc.

"At the suggestion of the secretary of integration," he said, "an article has been added which clearly states that the new law is consistent with the postulates of the Cartagena Treaty."

The next CONEPLAN meeting will be held next Tuesday at 1430 hours. The Cabinet will consider the new Investment Law at its Wednesday meeting.

11,466
CSO: 3010/426

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TERMED VITAL TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Tomas Guillermo Elio: "National Development Priorities"]

[Text] The president of Bolivia, government ministers, high officials of autonomous departments and ranking officials have reported on government programs aimed at promoting large-scale national projects such as development of the Mutun, the gas pipeline to Brazil, the interconnection of the Amazon, Orinoco and Plata Basins and other long-term projects for the development of the country.

Meanwhile, the national economy is struggling through a depression of impoverishment and capital depletion that is assuming ever more alarming characteristics. The nation not only consumes more than it produces; its export income is increasingly being reduced to daily requirements, to such an extent that the minister of finance has felt it necessary to restrict the sale of hard currency at the official exchange rate solely to some import items and public expenditures. Income from nontraditional exports is not significantly increasing, while income from traditional exports has dropped to a disturbing level. The balance of payments deficit has probably already exceeded \$300 million. Nor are there any real incentives to promote investments. The foreign aid on which the country has come to depend has been reduced to insignificant programs and the national economy goes on losing blood to the extent that symptoms of general anemia are already noticeable. The hope the poor countries that participated in the Cancun discussions harbored is dissipating.

The fact of the matter is that economic growth in Latin America dropped from 6.4 percent in 1979 to 4.5 percent in 1980. In Bolivia it came to 2 percent in 1979. In 1980 the figure was less than 1 percent and it is anticipated that this year there will be minus growth. Latin America's balance of payments deficit with the United States has risen to \$295 billion; that is, an increase of 23 percent has been recorded. The national debts of the Latin-American countries have increased to such an extent that servicing them requires 44 percent of export income. The remaining 56 percent is used for imports and expenditures. The Latin-American countries are not reinvesting their export income and the development of capital is insufficient when not less than nil. These signs of impoverishment of the continent offer no consolation in our country. The evil has assumed more serious characteristics.

The most serious of all that may be observed is the big conceptual gap that seems to exist between what the country's rulers consider to have priority and what the people demand for their subsistence. The rulers think in terms that are fanciful

for most of the population, which subsists in growing poverty. Which is why what the nation's leaders offer is more and more unattainable.

Production has in general dropped and productivity indices are at their very lowest. The rural masses go on producing the same things, in terms of kind, quality and volume. They have no incentives to increase or diversify their production. Seventy-one percent of the population goes on living in subsistence economies, consumes 70 percent of what it produces and only 30 percent reaches the market. The nation is ever more dependent on imported foods. The case of wheat is the biggest symbol of this dependency.

Growing production costs aggravated by the decline in productive activity and the poor quality of goods and services affect the consumer situation and damage the national economy, leading to the importation of substitutes.

The volume of investments channeled into the farm and livestock sector is not increasing notwithstanding the fact that food prices are getting higher all the time. This is due to: 1. the lack of necessary transport, communication and energy facilities; 2. the absence of a coherent policy of farm and livestock development and, in particular, of support for the small producer; 3. the latter's lack of access to credit sources; 4. a lack of orientation of farmers toward replacement of their primitive production techniques so that they can raise their productivity indices; 5. ignorance on the part of the biggest food producers (poor farmers) of marketing techniques, aggravated by the limitation they operate under of having to ship their products in motor vehicles, the monopoly over which is held by shipping agents who operate under the protection of union "legislation," which is closed; 6. faulty soil treatment. Bolivia is one of the most backward countries in techniques involving the use of bacteria that introduce nitrogen into arable land; 7. irrational exploitation of water resources. During the rainy season there are floods and, when they are over, drought prevails. Those areas that have irrigation systems can be counted on one's fingers; 8. not enough storage silos to preserve surpluses, which are thus lost. The list of shortages and failings can be extended, but then it is odd that in an eminently agricultural country the various regimes have devoted so little attention to farm and livestock and agroindustrial development.

Finding ourselves farther and farther from the opportunity to implement the great programs that seem to monopolize the attention of the government, with foreign sources of financing exhausted and already chronic inflation, the need for assigning farm and livestock development top priority assumes an urgent nature. We have less and less hard currency to import food. Writing in these columns, I insist on the imperative necessity of efficiently organizing the extension of priorities within the small remaining limits in order to assign first place to investments channeled into the farm and livestock and agroindustrial industries, the importance of which lies not only in the opportunity to properly feed the people of Bolivia, but which can at the same time develop their capabilities and aptitudes.

It is time for the nation to realize that the national economy will not leap from its subsistence level directly into industrialization and, even less the case, into heavy industry, whether that may be steel or petrochemicals. Of course, we produce fine tin, but at what price? Obviously, we assemble vehicles, but with what prospects that this industry may become a national industry? We produce the best

compressors, but they are the most expensive ones, raise the cost of mine production and are prohibitive for farming.

I understand the patriotic anxiety of our rulers to lead the country toward great achievements. But history does not advance by leaps and bounds. We must train our sights on a reasonable approach. Our people are being unpardonably impoverished, underfed and undernourished. The first thing to do is to see to their food needs. In all things it is essential for our rulers to think first of meeting the basic needs of the people. Anything but that would be alienating ourselves more and more from reality.

11,466
CSO: 3010/426

TAC ORGANIZATION EXPLAINED BY ONE OF ITS LEADERS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Orestes Valera: "Freddy Balzan States That the Liberation Struggles of the Region Support the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal"]

[Text] Passing through Havana on his way back from the Ninth World Congress of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) in Moscow, well-known Venezuelan journalist Freddy Balzan granted an interview to GRANMA in which he touched on matters related to the establishment of the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal (TAC), the present situation in Central America, and support for the statements of our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, at the closing ceremonies of the Second Congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR].

Balzan said that on 23 September 1981 the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal was established in Managua, capital of Nicaragua, "as an institution for the continuing denunciation of the violation of the principles of international coexistence, based on the sovereignty and self-determination of peoples, and of the abuse of fundamental human rights, carried out by imperialism in the area."

This tribunal, he added, is "made up of personalities of recognized international standing and has as its fundamental objective the denunciation of the crimes of imperialism as an important contribution to the preservation of peace, the development of mutual understanding among the peoples of the region, the support of all struggles for liberation."

The TAC is presided over by Guillermo Toriello (Guatemala) and has three vice presidents, Claribel Alegria (El Salvador), Arnoldo Mora (Costa Rica), and Rogelio Sinan (Panama). Its executive Committee is composed of Xavier Chamorro, Danilo Aguirre, Father Urien Molina, and Freddy Balzan, the latter of whom is the editor of the magazine SOBERANIA, official organ of the TAC.

At the closing session of the first meeting of the TAC, it was agreed, Balzan tells us, to denounce the seriousness of the Central American situation, as a result of the interference and intervention of North American imperialism, particularly in the specific case of El Salvador and Nicaragua.

In the case of Nicaragua all the peoples of the world know how, beginning with the very moment of the revolutionary victory on 19 July 1979, imperialism has been pressing forward its campaign of economic aggression and stimulating the establishment of counterrevolutionary groups in North American territory, which has been widely reported, including in the press of that country. Simultaneously, Balzan states, groups of Somoza supporters have been installed on the northern border of Nicaragua, who have made incursions into the country and have caused the sad total of more than 100 dead, including members of literacy brigades, the militia, farmers, and members of the Sandinist People's Army and the Ministry of Interior. "These counterrevolutionary bands," he adds, "are operating with impunity in the frontier zone and, at the same time, have the support of communications media, influenced and financed by the Yankee CIA."

The work of North American intelligence organizations has also been detected in the trade union organizations, political parties at the service of the bourgeoisie who betray their fatherland, and in certain sectors of the church, which they attempt to turn against the revolutionary government.

In pointing out the extreme gravity of the Central American situation Balzan made clear that "the advance of the revolutionary forces and of the Salvadoran people to achieve their liberty and to get out from under the military-Christian Democratic dictatorship which is oppressing them does not have the support or the sympathy of the fascist government of Ronald Reagan, who is increasing the sending of military 'advisors,' who already number about 800. It is increasing the sending of military supplies to the genocide-creating army of Jose Napoleon Duarte and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez. In addition, it is sustaining this army economically with the help of the COPEI Party [Social Christian Party] of Venezuela, in order to try by every means to prevent a popular and revolutionary victory."

Freddy Balzan repeated his support for the statements and positions presented by the Cuban Government, and in particular by its highest leader, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, and which up to the present "have not been answered in a serious way by the North American authorities."

"It is evident that the dirty policy of Reagan," Balzan says, "not only is not limited to the lies which his high officials tell, but, at the same time, it is seeking to cover up the truth about the gravity of the world situation, which could lead to a war with unforeseeable consequences for humanity." He stated that "the North American people are the worst informed people in all of this region."

In referring to the "Julius Fucik" medal, the highest decoration which a journalist member of the IOJ can receive, Freddy Balzan pointed out that "it is a personal recognition, but I consider it an act of collective recognition for all of us journalists who share anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, and anti-Zionist ideals, and who at the same time believe in and fight for a peace with dignity for all peoples."

After announcing to us the beginning of a massive campaign for the collection of signatures of a document supporting the peace proposals of the Salvadoran

revolutionary movement, announced in the UN by Sandinist leader Daniel Ortega, which they hope that 100,000 Central Americans will sign, Balzan told us that the next meeting of the TAC will be held in Panama, possibly in February or March 1982.

Finally, he stated: "We are fully involved in our anti-imperialist struggle, which we will continue to its ultimate consequences, in defending our revolutionary principles."

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CSO: 3010/337

'GRANMA' REPORTS ON WORLDWIDE SOLIDARITY WITH COUNTRY

ACAL Communique

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] The Association for Latin American Culture (ACAL), headquartered in Paris, whose board of directors includes Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Julio Cortazar and Julio Le Parc, has just circulated a document supporting the Cuban Revolution and calling on the intellectuals of the world to demonstrate their solidarity with Cuba in the face of the obvious threat of aggression against our country by U.S. Government leaders, headed by President Reagan.

The text of the statement follows:

"Press dispatches the last few days have brought us disturbing news about the explosive situation in the Caribbean and Central America. Those agencies have confirmed the strategy defined by the present administration of the United States with respect to Latin America in the secret document entitled, 'The Santa Fe Report,' which was leaked to the press. In the document in question the invasion of Cuba--among other measures--is seen as a way of 'solving' the problem in the region and would lead to eventual attacks against Nicaragua, Grenada and other countries in the area.

"Along the lines indicated, President Reagan's administration is trying, by verbal escalation in statements by the President himself and by General Haig, his secretary of state, to justify the imminent invasion of Cuba.

"In his speech on 28 September, President Fidel Castro denounced the planned invasion, which is based on the alleged participation by Cuban troops in El Salvador in the conflict between the people of that country and the dictatorship of the junta. To requests for reliable proof of the incriminating allegation, American officials have only replied with new threats.

"Every day we read of new elements in the dramatic situation resulting from the escalating attacks, which give proof of the U.S. plans to attack Cuba.

"Without a doubt the unleashing of such a conflict will not be confined to the area and will necessarily lead to a conflagration of global proportions. Given the circumstances of the parties to the conflict, it is not possible to conceive of a war--nuclear or otherwise--limited to any geographic area.

"In view of the foregoing situation, the intellectuals and artists of the Association for Latin American Culture (ACAL) cannot remain indifferent. In our statement of principles we show our categorical solidarity with the sovereignty of the peoples of Cuba and Central America, who are threatened by the aggressive policy of the United States under the Reagan administration. As consistent supporters of the cause of peace in the world, we express our profound concern about this threat of general war. A conflagration such as will develop if the attack is carried out threatens not only to annihilate the potential of intellectuals, but even worse, to erase from the face of the earth all traces of humanity.

"As Latin Americans directly concerned by the foregoing problem, we urgently call on those individuals and organizations who love peace, especially the peoples and intellectuals of the United States of America, France and Latin America who share our concerns and preoccupations, to mobilize quickly to prevent this attack.

"Paris, 1 November 1981

"Board of Directors, ACAL."

Spanish Intellectuals

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Following is the text of the statement signed by a large group of intellectuals at the Second Congress of Spanish Language Writers held recently in Caracas, expressing their condemnation of the growing aggressiveness of the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan against countries of Central America and the Caribbean region:

"We, writers from America and Spain, having come together for the Second Congress of Spanish Language Writers, believe it necessary to express our concern about the intervention of the present government of the United States in the internal policy of the countries of our America, particularly in the cases of Central America and the Caribbean.

"We are concerned that the Reagan administration is displaying aggressive and growing hostility toward El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba, and that this might lead to a future armed intervention.

"We believe that everyone in the world must remain alert and make his voice heard in solidarity with these threatened people.

"We believe it necessary also to condemn the military interference of the United States in Guatemala and to express our solidarity with the struggle of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples for their liberation.

"Caracas, Venezuela, October 1981. Signed: Augusto Roa Bastos (Paraguay), Miguel Otero Silva (Venezuela), Rogelio Sinan (Panama), Juvencio Valle (Chile), Arturo Azuela (Mexico), Pedro Jorge Vera (Ecuador), Carlos Martinez Moreno (Uruguay), Lisandro Otero (Cuba), Jose Luis Balcarcel (Guatemala), Antonio Skarmeta (Chile), Otto Raul Gonzalez (Guatemala), Jose Agustin Goytisolo (Spain),

Margo Glantz (Mexico), Alfredo Bryce Echenique (Peru), Luis Suardiaz (Cuba), Jaime Labastida (Mexico), Denzil Romero (Venezuela), Jose Vicente Abreu (Venezuela), Alfonso Chase (Costa Rica), Isaias Pena Gutierrez (Colombia), Cintio Vitier (Cuba), Fina Garcia Marruz (Cuba), Omar Gonzalez (Cuba), Nelson Osorio (Chile), Alessandra Riccio (Italy) and others, for a total of 119 signers."

Vietnamese Foreign Minister

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Nov (VNA)--Nguyen Co Thach, a member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and minister of foreign relations has reaffirmed his total support for the task of building socialism and the defense of their country by the people of Cuba.

In a meeting here yesterday with the Cuban ambassador to Vietnam, Faure Chomon Mediavilla, the Vietnamese foreign minister also expressed his conviction that the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the heroic Cuban people are always united and willing to repel all acts of adventurism by American imperialism and its puppets.

He added that in that struggle for the defense of their independence, sovereignty, security and territorial integrity, the Cuban people will always have the sound leadership of the Cuban Communist Party, headed by their esteemed president, Fidel Castro, and the support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Latin American people and all progressive human beings.

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CSO: 3010/338

SOVIETS REVIEW ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CUBA'S PAST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 20, Oct 81 (signed to press 5 Oct 81) pp 74-79

/Article by Capt 3d Rank A. Shcheglov: "Revolutionary Cuba: Advances of Creation"/

/Text/ The Republic of Cuba is a strong link of the community of socialist states. Under the leadership of their Communist Party the Cuban people under the difficult conditions of the incessant hostile actions of American imperialism are building a socialist society. The Second Congress of Cuban communists, which was held in December 1980, was impressive evidence of the gains in the building of socialism on the Isle of Freedom. In his parting words to the delegation of the CPSU, which took part in the work of the congress in Havana, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted: "The Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba is a major event for the Cuban people for all revolutionary, progressive forces of the world. The Cuban revolutionaries have fought courageously for a truly free Cuba and have firmly established the independence of their homeland. Now under the difficult conditions they are building and are successfully building a socialist society."

In the 5 years which have passed since the First Congress of the Communist Party, the people of Cuba have made a significant contribution to the accomplishment of a historic task, which consists in the continuation of the building of socialism on the scientific basis of Marxism-Leninism.

During the completed 5-year period industrialization held a leading place in the economic development of the country. Of the total amount of capital investments 35 percent (about 4.57 billion pesos) were allocated to industry. This is three-fold more than during the preceding 5-year plan.

Tens of new industrial facilities were put into operation or readied for start-up. Among them are such major enterprises as the plants for the production of cane-harvesting combines and agricultural equipment in the city of Holguin, the cement plants in Cienfuegos and Mariel, a textile combine in Santa Clara, a nitrogen fertilizer combine in Nuevitas, a printing combine in Guantanamo and others. The output of minicalculators and computers, televisions, refrigeration equipment and so on was assimilated.

During the past 5-year period the average annual increase of the generation of electric power in Cuba came to 8.7 percent, the increase of the output of products of ferrous metallurgy and machine building--6.7 percent. More than 1,000 cane-harvesting combines were produced.

The amount of construction in 5 years came to 7 billion pesos, which is approximately 2.8 billion pesos more than during 1971-1975. Intensive construction is a characteristic feature of today's life of the republic. Along with the construction of plants, factories and livestock farms apartment houses, schools, hospitals, kindergartens, stores, movie theaters and hotels are being built. Therefore much attention is being devoted to the development of the cement industry. Whereas during the First Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) 13.4 million tons of cement were produced, in 1985 the annual volume of its production alone will amount to 4.5 million tons. This will make it possible to meet completely the steadily increasing needs of the country for it, as well as to increase its export.

As in the past the sugar industry is of especially great importance in the Cuban economy. For sugar is the main export product of Cuba. The volume of its production during the past 5-year period exceeded by approximately 25 percent the level of the 5 preceding years. In 1979 7,992,000 tons of sugar were produced. The renovation of sugar refineries is continuing. In 5 years 40 refineries were completely renovated. Whereas in 1975 25 percent of the sugar cane was harvested by means of combines, in 1980 45 percent was. These and other measures made it possible to decrease the number of macheteros--cane cutters--by 75,000.

The chemical industry, first of all the production of fertilizers, is being successfully developed. Their output has reached 4.5 million tons.

Agriculture is picking up speed. In spite of the serious diseases, which affected tobacco and sugar cane and decreased the hog population in the eastern provinces, agricultural production annually increased on the average by 3.5 percent. At the same time the production of milk as compared with the preceding 5-year period increased by 1.26 million tons, pork--150,000 tons and eggs--300 million. The harvest of citrus fruits increased by 60 percent and in 1980 came to 400,000 tons, and about 200,000 tons were exported.

The fleet of vehicles in the countryside is growing. In 1975 there were 54,000 tractors (in terms of average horsepower) in Cuba, while at present they already number 70,000.

The training of specialists of agricultural production is being expanded from year to year. During the past 5 years 5,600 people with a higher agricultural education and 15,000 people with a secondary agricultural education entered agriculture of the country.

In past years the health care system in Cuba improved substantially. Four large hospitals were built, which made it possible by 1980 to increase the number of hospital beds to 4.9 per 1,000 inhabitants. In all 50 polyclinics of various specializations were put into operation. Now there is 1 physician per 626 people. The average life span in Cuba is steadily increasing. Today it is 74 years for women and 71 years for men.

The public education system, which is constantly being improved, is an important achievement of the Cuban revolution. The Ministry of Higher Education, to which 39 educational institutions have been turned over, has been established in the country. The state budget for public education in 1980 came to 1.34 billion pesos, or 137 pesos per inhabitant. This is 16-fold more than was spent on public education during the year preceding the revolution.

Thousands of Cuban elementary and secondary school teachers are working in 20 countries of the world. The members of the "Che Guevara," "Frank Pais" and "Augusto Cesar Sandino" detachments are teaching in schools of Angola and Nicaragua, thereby promoting the eradication of illiteracy in these young national states.

A decisive step has been taken in Cuba in the direction of the strengthening of socialist democracy and the assurance of the extensive participation of the workers in the running of the state. The establishment of organs of popular power proceeded at the same time as the introduction of a new political and administration division of the country. In place of the 6 former provinces, 14 provinces were set up and the regional unit was eliminated. In the 4 years that have since passed the people's deputies have gained much experience. Having extensive powers, they are taking an active part in all areas of social and economic life and are successfully learning administrative skills. "What can be called a temporary period in the revolutionary process," Comrade Fidel Castro said, "is concluding with the creation of organs of popular power, our state is acquiring completed forms...."

The great gains made by the Cuban people in building a socialist society became possible owing to the leading role of the recognized vanguard of the working class and all the workers of the country--the Communist Party of Cuba.

The party of Cuban communists is tirelessly showing concern for the strengthening of contacts with the masses and the improvement of the social composition of its ranks. During the years that passed between the first and second party congresses the number of party members increased more than twofold--from 211,642 to 434,143. Upon admission to the party specific privileges are granted to the workers of industry, construction and agricultural production. Today workers employed directly in production or in services make up 47.3 percent of the party members as against 36.3 percent in 1975.

The most important factor of the successful building of a new life in Cuba is its close comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community. The Republic of Cuba is taking an active part in the work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Within CEMA the programs, which are aimed at the expansion of the production in Cuba of sugar, citrus fruits, nickel, equipment for the sugar industry and computer hardware, as well as the programs of the performance of geological prospecting, the development of science and technology have undergone particular development. Cuba has become a part of the CEMA banking system and is participating in a number of multilateral programs which are being implemented in the other member countries of this organization.

The proportion of CEMA member countries in the total volume of the commodity turnover of Cuba increased from 56 percent in 1975 to 78 percent in 1979. The share of the USSR in Cuban foreign trade increased from 48 to 67 percent. The Soviet-Cuban trade turnover during the past 5-year plan was 19 billion rubles as against 7 billion rubles during 1971-1975, while the technical assistance of the Soviet Union to Cuba exceeded by 1.7-fold the amount achieved during the preceding 15 years.

As of mid-1980 more than 420 industrial enterprises and other national economic projects had been built and renovated in Cuba with Soviet assistance, of them 200 have been put into operation.

The scientific and technical cooperation of our two countries is expanding. The joint space flight of the international crew consisting of Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo (Tamayo) Mendez became a brilliant page in the history of Soviet-Cuban friendship.

The friendly relations of servicemen of Cuba and the Soviet Union are growing stronger and are being developed. Reciprocal trips of military delegations for the purpose of sharing experience in the organization of combat training and the ideological and political education of servicemen, as well as the exchange of literature, movies and so on have become a part of practice.

In February of this year a Soviet military delegation headed by Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR First Deputy Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov made a friendly visit to Cuba.

The trips of the delegations and the mutual sharing of experience are promoting the international education of servicemen, their ideological tempering and the strengthening of the feelings of mutual trust and respect.

Through the fault of U.S. ruling circles the international situation in the world has been aggravated. American imperialism, not wishing to accept the democratic, social changes being accomplished by the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean Basin during their struggle for independence, is attempting to reestablish its domination here. The subversive actions of the United States against socialist Cuba have especially been stepped up.

The American Administration is doing everything possible to hinder the building of a new life on the Isle of Freedom. U.S. ruling circles are spreading all kinds of false accusations with respect to Cuba and are making "tough" statements, or else direct threats.

The anti-Cuban campaign assumed an especially vicious nature in recent times. In August a landing of marines from the U.S. Navy helicopter carrier "Guam" was made at the Guantanamo Naval Base--the sovereign territory of Cuba, which is being held illegally by American imperialism. The landing operation at Guantanamo is a part of the largest naval maneuvers conducted by the United States and its allies under the code name "Ocean Venture-81."

Materials calling for the establishment of a naval blockade of Cuba have again appeared in the pages of the American press. THE NEW YORK TIMES, quoting officials of the U.S. Administration, wrote that the White House had already asked Congress to approve legislation which would enable American warships to detain any ships leaving Cuban ports. At the same time American authorities intend to tighten the anti-Cuban trade embargo, which was imposed 20 years ago.

The activity of terrorist bandit organizations of Cuban counterrevolutionaries, such as Cubanos Unidos, Alfa-66 and Omega-7, was stepped up sharply when the Reagan Administration took power in the United States. Their leaders openly declare their intention to expand considerably the subversive actions against Cuba.

According to reports of western information agencies, the Cuban counterrevolutionaries have brought forth plans to establish a so-called Cuban Government in Exile

on the grounds of the Guantanamo Naval Base and to use this base as a springboard for carrying out armed provocations.

In July of this year the organs of internal affairs of Cuba with the support of subunits of the Revolutionary Armed Forces detained a group of counterrevolutionary elements of Cuban origin, who came from the United States and landed secretly on the northern coast of the Isle of Freedom. This group had the mission to organize sabotage at industrial facilities and to spread hostile propaganda. Along with other groups of counterrevolutionary rabble, the landing of which was planned later, the bandits were to attempt to assassinate Fidel Castro during the national celebrations on 26 July.

American authorities not only are not putting a stop to the criminal intrigues of anti-Cuban terrorists, but are directly contributing to this. Blackguards from the Green Berets and specialists from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are acting as instructors at the militarized camps of Cuban counterrevolutionaries in the state of Florida.

Many facts of recent times attest that the stepping up of the anti-Cuban campaign in the United States is a component of the plan, which was drawn up in the White House and the CIA and is aimed at overthrowing the legal government of the Republic of Cuba.

Under these conditions the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba are displaying particular concern about the strengthening of the defensive capability of the country. The Revolutionary Armed Forces, which in December of this year mark their 25th anniversary, are a modern army of the socialist type. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, making extensive use of the experience of the Soviet Armed Forces and the comprehensive assistance of the USSR, have been transformed into a well-trained and technically equipped army, the personnel of which are infinitely loyal to the Communist Party and the people and are prepared to perform their sacred duty of defending the homeland.

The Communist Party of Cuba is devoting unremitting attention to the training of all workers for the armed defense of the republic. The process of setting up territorial formations of the national volunteer corps, which men and women join voluntarily so that not one inch of national territory would be left without armed cover in case of the landing of aggressors, is concluding in the country. More than 500,000 Cubans have already joined such formations and have undergone the necessary training.

The command and political organs of the Revolutionary Armed Forces are doing everything possible for the further increase of the combat readiness of the units and subunits and the improvement of training in the field, in the air and at sea and are constantly showing concern about the thorough mastery of combat materiel and weapons by soldiers, sergeants and officers and about the development among commanders of the ability to lead units and subunits under the conditions of modern combat.

The socialist competition, which has been launched in the Revolutionary Armed Forces, is playing a beneficial role in the successful accomplishment by servicemen of the arising tasks. This year it is aimed at the implementation of the decisions

of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and the worthy greeting of the 25th anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The Cuban people have to solve great and difficult problems during the commenced 5-year period. The Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba examined and approved the Main Directions of the Economic and Social Development of Cuba for 1981-1985. The main goals of the development of the national economy of the republic during the Second Five-Year Plan, it is noted in this document, are the further increase of the production of output and the national income, the increase of the efficiency of the economy, the further improvement of its structure with emphasis on the preferential development of the industrial sector, the proportion of which in the gross national product by the end of the 5-year plan should be about 50 percent. The average annual increase of the gross national product has been planned at 5 percent.

Sugar production will increase during the current 5-year period by 20-25 percent. Considerable capital investments are being channeled into this sector, which will make it possible to increase appreciably the volume of cane processing. It is planned to harvest more than half of the sugar cane by machines. About one-third of the fields of this crop will have an irrigation system. By 1985 sugar production will increase to 10-10.5 million tons a year.

The Communist Party of Cuba is attaching great importance to the increase of the generation of electric power. In 5 years it will be increased by nearly 50 percent. The electric power capacities will increase by 1,000-1,200 MW, the construction of a nuclear electric power station in (Hiragua) will be continued.

As is known, Cuba has large deposits of nickel. During the new 5-year plan it is planned to complete the renovation of the nickel plants in the northeastern part of the country in Moa and Nicaro and to put into operation a new mine at Punta Gorda, which will make it possible to increase considerably the output of ore concentrate.

The production of mineral fertilizers should increase by 30 percent, common salt--50 percent, paper and cardboard--more than 50 percent. The placement into operation of a glass plant in Pinar del Rio, a paper combine attached to the Uruguay Sugar Refinery and other enterprises of the chemical industry is envisaged.

The production of textiles during the 5-year plan will increase by 50-60 percent. The textile combine in Santiago de Cuba with a capacity of 80 million m of fabrics a year will be put into operation.

The considerable amounts of housing construction require the improvement of its base. For this it is planned to build in the country 50 housing construction combines, of which 35 should yield products during the current 5-year period.

The workers of agriculture have to solve responsible problems. The production of citrus fruits will increase 2.5-fold. Irrigated farming will be expanded considerably. In 5 years 33 reservoirs and other hydraulic engineering projects will be built. The production of milk will increase by 30 percent, the deliveries of meat and meat products, eggs and other products of agriculture will be expanded.

The public health system and public education will undergo further development in Cuba. Whereas in 1980 there were 34 students of higher educational institutions per 1,000 inhabitants, by 1985 this number will increase to 39.

A significant feature in the Main Directions is the orientation toward the maximum increase of traditional Cuban exports and the assimilation of new types of products for delivery to the world market. At the same time the task is set to decrease imports in conformity with the reorganization of the structure of the economy, which provides for the lessening of its dependence on imports.

The agreements concluded with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community guarantee the increase and stability of Cuban foreign trade. A protocol on the coordination of the national economic plans of the USSR and Cuba for 1981-1985 was signed in October 1980. In conformity with it the commodity turnover between our two countries will increase during this period to 32.4 billion rubles, or by 70.5 percent.

This year the Soviet Union will continue to export to Cuba machine tools, power and materials-handling equipment, trucks, passenger cars and road construction machinery, aircraft, ships and ship equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, pig iron, ferroalloys, rolled ferrous metal products, chemical products and other goods.

The Republic of Cuba will deliver to the USSR unrefined sugar, nickeliferous raw materials, citrus fruits, tobacco goods and other commodities of traditional export.

In recent years, the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba stated, the communist and international consciousness of the people has grown stronger. Great labor enthusiasm reigns in the country. At the same time the Communist Party of Cuba and its Central Committee are not shutting their eyes to the still existing difficulties and unsolved problems.

Along with the other fraternal socialist countries the Republic of Cuba is consistently pursuing a policy of the strengthening of friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding among peoples, is persistently striving for the strengthening of peace and is resolutely opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism. As a member of the nonaligned movement it is making a significant contribution to the implementation of its anti-imperialist, progressive policy.

The prestige of Cuba among the liberated countries, which are playing a more and more significant role in the struggle against imperialism and for the freedom of peoples, is great. The experience of the independent, free development of Cuba is instilling hope in the hearts of the oppressed peoples in many countries, and first of all in Latin America.

The number of states which have established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cuba is steadily increasing. Now there are more than 100 of them. Cuba conducts mutually advantageous trade with many capitalist countries. Among them are Spain, Japan, France, Italy and others. In the Western Hemisphere, where the attempts of the United States to isolate Cuba are appearing especially visibly, more than 10 countries maintain diplomatic, trade and economic relations with it.

The Communist Party of Cuba is devoting priority attention in its foreign policy activity to the steady strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. "Cuba is and will be a friend of the Soviet Union and all socialist states," said First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Chairman of the Republic Council of State and Council of Ministers Comrade Fidel Castro. "Cuba is taking and will take the stand of internationalism."

The Cuban people are working with enormous enthusiasm and purposefulness on the accomplishment of the great and responsible tasks which were advanced by the party for the current 5-year period. "Production and Defense!"--this is the motto of the day of the workers of Cuba. The fulfillment of the plans of the Second Five-Year Plan will be a new step forward in the building of the material base of socialism, in the strengthening of the economic and defense potential of the country and in the improvement of the standard of living of the workers.

Speaking in late August in the city of Las Tunas at a mass meeting, which was devoted to the Day of the Popular Revolt--the 28th anniversary of the heroic assault on the barracks of Moncada, Comrade Fidel Castro stated that the Cuban people are fully resolved to continue the building of a socialist society, to develop the national economy and to strengthen the defensive capability of the homeland, in spite of the incessant hostile intrigues of U.S. imperialism against Cuba.

Describing the economic development of the country, Comrade F. Castro especially emphasized that in 6 months of the first year of the current 5-year plan the highest indicators for all the postrevolutionary years were achieved. The harvesting and processing of the sugar cane crop were carried out efficiently and at a high organizational level. The cane planting and field tilling campaign was completed with the exceeding of the plan. As compared with the same period last year labor productivity at industrial enterprises increased by 12 percent. The increase of the volume of industrial output was 14 percent. The production of nickel concentrate increased by nearly 5 percent. Thus, the Cuban leader stated, the results of the first 6 months are in complete keeping with the tasks of the utmost development of the economy and the increase of the level of the defensive capability of the country, which were specified by the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

"The Soviet Union steadfastly and invariably supports and will support the fraternal Cuban people," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces and all the Soviet people wish the workers of the Isle of Freedom and its armed defenders--their true friends and comrades in arms--new gains in the consolidation of the results of the victorious revolution.

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AGEE DISCUSSES ANTI-CUBAN PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Interview with Philip Agee, former CIA officer, by Gabriel Molina in Havana; date not specified]

[Text] At 1400 hours, the tropical sun was shining into the large windows of the comfortable suite in Hotel Riviera, illuminating his clean-shaven face which looks younger than 46. This rather short and slim man was wearing a beige military-style jacket.

He spoke perfect Spanish in a pleasant voice. His affability made it hard to imagine that more than 20 years ago--December 1960--he arrived in Quito, Ecuador, on his first mission outside the United States as a CIA officer after 36 months of hard physical and mental training.

Recruited from a university in South Bend, Indiana, through the recommendation of a family friend, Philip Agee carried a mission to the country governed by Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, the same mission of all CIA officers in Latin America: /to cause the rupture of diplomatic relations with Cuba through propaganda and political action operations/ [in boldface].

During the next 7 years, he became an expert in CIA dirty work against Cuba and against anyone who did not condemn that unexpected revolution in the Caribbean. His work ranged from bribing people to falsifying documents; this close contact with political corruption in order to defend the interests of multinational companies eventually disgusted him. The fascinating awakening of conscience in Philip Agee gives him a suggestive and contradictory interest. That vital experience made him an exceptional witness at a time when the U.S. Government again threatens Cuba with pretexts similar to those used 20 years ago.

This was the main topic of conversation with Philip Agee who arrived in Cuba on Tuesday, 3 November, after a visit to Nicaragua. He was en route to Hamburg where he now lives.

[Question] Does the accusation by the U.S. Government that Cuba has sent a special force to fight in El Salvador remind you of a similar operation undertaken by the CIA when you were an officer in Quito or Montevideo?

[Answer] Even when I was in the CIA in the 1950's and 1960's, it was a classic propaganda technique to use a lie to allegedly verify connections between a revolutionary movement of such and such country and Cuba or the Soviet Union. We used that technique day after day when I was in the CIA.

In my book "Inside the Company," I wrote about several cases like this one of 500 soldiers allegedly sent by Cuba to El Salvador. The CIA falsifies documents and news for the press to spread throughout Latin America. Also in the most recent book on which I collaborated ("White Paper Whitewash"), I included several cases like this since there is a similarity between the present propaganda campaign and past propaganda techniques. I mean not only the accusations and other attacks from Washington but also the way the established press--that is, the bourgeois press--throughout the area spreads the news.

[Question] Is there some concrete case that can be used as an example?

[Answer] Yes, there are several. One interesting case in which I participated in 1963 was when a new revolutionary group was organized in Ecuador. Through telephone bugs, we knew more or less what they were doing. One of the leaders of that movement went to Cuba or at least we thought he had gone to Cuba through the information that we had gathered. While he was out of the country, we falsified a document about that organization. About 80 or 90 percent of it was true but we added acknowledgements to Cuba for money, training and weapons that Cuba had offered this movement. This was false but it was the connection that we wanted to appear in the press in the form of a report from this leader to the Cuban authorities on the progress of his organization.

In order to use this document, we put it in a tube of toothpaste. We took out the paste and put in the report. I gave the report that I had written myself to the minister of finance who was a friend of mine--we played golf almost every Sunday. He gave it to his customs chief.

[Question] What was the name of this minister?

[Answer] Juan Sevilla. He gave the report to Carlos Rendon Chiriboga who was his customs chief at the airport. Rendon waited for Flores--the objective of the operation--to arrive. He intercepted him at the airport, dropped the tube that he had in his shirt into Flores' suitcase and then "discovered" the report and immediately arrested Flores.

Later the minister of finance passed the report on to President Carlos Julio Arosemena who was friendly toward Cuba. (Velasco Ibarra refused to break off relations with Cuba and was overthrown with a similar campaign.) For a long time, Arosemena refused to break with Cuba but a military rebellion, also instigated by the CIA, forced him to break off relations shortly before his overthrow although he was, to some degree, anti-imperialist. This is one of six or eight similar cases during the first few months of 1963. The minister of interior called me 3 or 4 days later. We met and he gave me the report and asked me to study it and tell him if it appeared to be authentic.

I told him I would take the report for 2 or 3 days so that all of us at the CIA office could analyze it. After a few days, I told him that we all agreed that it was authentic. I suggested that he give it to the press.

Nothing happened for 4 or 5 days. I learned through an infiltrated agent we had in the government that the report was too damaging to him since it confirmed the penetration of this movement in his own government. Arosemena did not want the report published. I then gave a copy of the report to a reporter for the main Quito newspaper, EL COMERCIO, who was on our payroll. He published the report which caused a tremendous reaction throughout the country. It was reprinted in Guayaquil and in provincial newspapers and, in less than a month, a military coup overthrew Arosemena. A junta of four soldiers was formed and Arosemena went to Panama. We achieved our objective: to get Arosemena out of office.

There are several other cases in this new book that I mentioned which I hope will be published in Cuba next year by the Ciencias Sociales publishers. We did almost the same thing in Uruguay and there is a case of falsified documents in Peru which made President Prado's government break off relations with Cuba.

[Question] What do you think about the evasions by Mr Haig and the State Department in response to the challenge from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and the Cuban Government?

[Answer] The State Department said that the challenge was merely Cuban propaganda. It cannot be verified since the accusation itself was false. It must be understood that Evans and Novak, the two journalists who publish a column in many U.S. and foreign newspapers in several languages, have occasionally received false information and printed it. They let themselves be used for government propaganda objectives. In this case, it is clear that they first printed the lie about 500 alleged Cuban troops. Haig then picked it up and used it for propaganda as a pretext for an escalation against Cuba and also against Nicaragua. The troops allegedly went through Nicaragua as civilians and then disappeared into the jungle to go to El Salvador.

It is ridiculous to think that this happened since one of those alleged Cuban soldiers would be taken prisoner or killed. This would be very likely. It cannot be thought that Cuba would send those troops and then lie about them since then the Cuban leadership would be a liar to the world.

[Question] Could we digress to talk about Agee the man? Was some event particularly important in your awakening process, your change with respect to the CIA?

[Answer] Yes, there were several factors. There were political factors. There was the experience of living in Latin America and seeing that the people we were promoting and supporting were the most corrupt.

Of course, there were also human factors in that awakening, factors of the heart. I fell in love with a woman in Mexico who thought that Che was the most fantastic man in the world. She did not know that I was in the CIA, working under cover in Mexico as a U.S. representative to the 1967 Olympic Games. I was the Olympic attache at the embassy for 1-1/2 years since there were many people of interest to the CIA involved in the preparations for the Olympic Games: people in culture, the communications media, the government, the PRI and the professions. My job was to identify which of these people might be recruitable.

However, 6 months before the Olympics, I notified the CIA that I was going to resign to begin a new life. I had not thought about writing a book or anything. I only wanted to leave it and be with that person whom I mentioned.

[Question] What influence did Che have since you mentioned that he was admired by that Mexican woman?

[Answer] She was very important to me and still is. She is a liberal but with a very deep sensitivity to the suffering of the poor. Her field is the theater and she organized street theater groups in the poor neighborhoods of Mexico City. She was very aware of the need for the Latin American peoples to liberate themselves from imperialism. Therefore, she was a great admirer of Che and we talked about him. She was not a revolutionary militant but influenced me during that time. She opened the door to other people who also influenced me. I think there have been continual changes in me in these 25 years. People are not stopped in their political and ideological development.

[Question] Don't you think it is a case of receptive ears, as Che would say, with some romantic inspiration?

[Answer] Yes. If it were not for her, for the solidarity and the support that I found in that woman and other people in Europe and in Cuba, it is hard to say if I would have done all that I have done or if I would continue if it were not for the support of my wife. For several years, I answered that question only politically and intellectually. However, it is also necessary to recognize that a person does not become the target of that much harassment, attacks, lies and everything that has happened to me in the last 10 years merely for ideas. There must also be the solidarity of others in addition to the ideas.

[Question] To return to the present, is there any relationship between this increased aggressiveness in the Reagan government's foreign policy and the protests about the economic situation in the United States and the antipopular measures taken recently?

[Answer] Many governments have looked for outside threats to divert attention from internal problems. I believe that this is the case in the United States now since Reagan's economic policy is going to be a tremendous flop. There is going to be more unemployment and more inflation. He is not going to solve any of the economic problems. The alleged Cuban intervention in Central America with the Soviet Union behind Cuba is nothing more than a pretext, a way to create a psychological environment for the American people.

[Question] How do you evaluate the situation in Nicaragua and in Central America in general?

[Answer] During my 3-week stay in Nicaragua, I could see that the situation in Central America must be a tremendous nightmare for the CIA and the Reagan administration. They are making such a case about alleged Cuban involvement that it makes me think that the war is going from bad to worse for Reagan, Haig and Duarte. They do not want to let the revolutionary movement in El Salvador succeed and they want to escalate intervention. However, there is the reaction of the people of the United States who have not forgotten the Vietnam war.

The problems in Nicaragua have regional ties. There are efforts to isolate Nicaragua as Cuba was before; this is renewed now with Jamaica and Colombia. The most important thing that I saw in Nicaragua was that they are going to fight. The cost of intervention will be very high as it would be if they tried to intervene in Cuba. The Nicaraguans are well organized and apparently have good military training and a very combative militia.

What most impressed me is that they have a very capable leadership. They are all well-trained men who talk to the people very well. They explain the problems to the people very clearly and how they are going to confront them. It was the most encouraging part of the trip.

[Question] Did the government have any reaction to this latest book of yours published by Warner Poelchau which refutes the lies of the State Department's white paper on El Salvador?

[Answer] The latest statement was made by Bush in Brazil. He tried to paint me as anti-American, an enemy of the United States. However, when the book came out and its arguments were used by the major U.S. press, the State Department had to answer those accusations about the white paper. It made a counterstatement that was as weak as the white paper itself and then refused to answer any questions about that statement.

When we published the book a few months ago, they said that they would publish another white paper about all Central America with the same arguments of Cuban, Soviet and Vietnamese intervention but they never published it. I think the reason is that it had the same defects as the first.

I think it is very hard for Reagan and Haig to sell this propaganda campaign because it is like selling a lame horse. Everyone can see that it is lame.

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CSO: 3010/389

REASONS FOR HONORING FRONTIER BRIGADE NOTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 22 Oct 81 pp 34-37

[Article by Alberto Alvarino Atienzar]

[Text] The heroic Frontier Brigade has kept its commitment as the unit initiating the socialist emulation in the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) during the 1980-1981 training year and for its efforts and results, it received the banner in proof thereof on 22 August.

One year before, a group of determined, resolute, vigilant, serene and courageous men, willing at any price to carry out the mission assigned to them, solemnly swore to take on a new commitment which in sum expressed the unanimous and irrevocable decision to raise the ideological level of the personnel: improving willingness to fight, achieving higher quality in combat training, performing the planned maintenance and repair of equipment and weapons, improving the troops' living conditions, developing an awareness of thrift, raising work productivity and carrying out the technical-economic plan.

They also pledged to double their vigilance, to obtain an attendance rate of 85 percent for training activities, as well as at least a grade of "good" in the different subjects, drills, training programs and in all the unit's areas of work.

The Frontier Brigade soldiers did more: They went beyond their commitment and once again did honor to the glorious name of their unit. Their marks in such vital aspects of military life as combat readiness, the training of leaders and officers, firing practice, technical preparation, troop service, the state of military discipline and achievements in Marxist-Leninist and political instruction, to name but a few, confirm this observation.

But following the effort made and after their high goal was achieved, one has to ask: Why did the Frontier Brigade win the banner?

They won the banner because the brigade publicized their commitment widely and mobilized all personnel in meeting it. There was great awareness that the brigade had to reach the goal that had been set and that they could not fail to live up to the trust placed in them.

The brigade won the banner because the leaders, officers, junior officers and members of the party and the Union of Young Communists (UJC) preached through their

daily work and personal example and thereby brought along all the soldiers in the many and diverse tasks and missions assigned.

They won the banner because in taking on the commitment and challenge, at a time when a broad emulative movement began, the unit worked out a detailed plan containing 370 activities, which plan was periodically analyzed. It constituted the basis for the work done.

The brigade won the banner because the staff perfected its methods and style of work and followed a policy of projecting most of the daily work toward the smaller units. For that reason, over 70 percent of its own work had to do with leadership, supervision and assistance and with solving difficulties that arose in practice.

The banner was won because the brigade worked on the meticulous preparation of all activities involved in the training of troops and the preparation of leaders, officers and command organs. Periodical analyses were made of the course of classes and other activities. Measures were adopted in order to improve efficiency and individual aid was organized for those having the most difficulty in the training process.

The brigade won the banner because the socialist emulation played the full role conferred on it and therefore was more outstanding than ever. The Leninist principles of its organization were applied with initiative and creativity and compliance with individual and collective commitments was an honorable goal in every brigade member. In the endeavor to achieve the best results, over 90 percent of the leaders, officers, junior officers, sergeants and troops were outstanding by the end of the year and during the second period of instruction, all squadrons and squads also won that honor. Its 22 vanguard soldiers in the army and its 8 FAR vanguard soldiers chosen that year represent what is best and exemplary and symbolize the supreme effort of the unit.

They won the banner because every month, the brigade staff made rigorous inspection and aid visits to the small units, at the conclusion of which summaries were made with the participation of a large share of the officials, officers, junior officers, sergeants, soldiers and civilian workers. In these visits, emphasis was always placed, after noting achievements, on analyzing any deficiencies noted and specific measures were outlined for overcoming them. Finally, a preinspection was made, the most outstanding men were chosen, moral and material incentives were offered and the special programs of paying homage to those who won were held.

The brigade won the banner because periodic meetings were held in units achieving the best results for the purpose of analysis and work. Leaders and officers participated in them and party and UJC leaders were invited. They enriched the discussion with their opinions and recommendations and vice versa, leaders and officers were regularly invited to meetings of the party organizations, where they gave reports and offered suggestions and proposals that were useful for later work.

The banner was won because there was greater concern for improving the living conditions of the troops, for meeting their growing material and spiritual needs and because heed was paid to individual problems that arose. The quality of food was improved and the diet became more balanced. The units were supplied in a more effective and continuous fashion, communications improved and water and electrification were better. The Lenin-Marti and recreation rooms for personnel were

restored and increased in number. Playing fields were set up and the material studies base was improved. Various construction and service projects were undertaken and completed.

The banner was won because technical means were used in a more rational and conscious manner. Maintenance was performed regularly and over 60 tons of fuel and lubricants were waved, with the resulting economy on motor resources.

The brigade won the banner because all the members of the unit resolved to overcome every deficiency noted in the different inspections and in daily activities. Solving difficulties became the task and concern of everyone.

The brigade won because as an expression of the great awareness of the members of the unit -- they showed it shortly before when they were pioneers in the contribution of a day of pay in 1981 to finance the Territorial Troop Militias -- many of the men, months before the end of the training year, sent letters and told their higher officers and leaders of their conscious and spontaneous decision to give up any leave until the unit had its final inspection and received the banner of the initiator of the socialist emulation, its resolute decision.

They won because the work done was subjected more than ever before to the strong influence of political-party work, carried out with determination and responsibility from the highest levels, political organization, party organizations and the Union of Young Communists. This was manifest in the two conferences of the party and the UJC held at the beginning of the year and during the second training period in order to ensure compliance with the commitment made, as well as in nearly all the meetings of the organizations. It was manifested in the quality, quantity and diversity of the forms of political and ideological work done. Political and party work was directly more effectively toward all directions of military life and primarily toward the unit's most important tasks and missions. Work with young officers, soldiers and relatives was more extensive, concrete, far-reaching and modern.

The banner was won because the political and mass organizations of the province and municipality of Guantanamo supported and encouraged the commitment made by the Frontier Brigade from the very beginning. They made plans and drew up special joint measures and gave concrete assistance on different construction projects, preparation of the firing ranges, continuous encouragement to Frontier Brigade members and in the organization and holding of various political-ideological activities.

The brigade won because the staff was constantly concerned about meeting the commitment and the plan worked out and about the needs of the unit in all aspects. Consequently, the unit was visited every month by a commission made up of all areas of specialization, which evaluated the work done, analyzed progress and helped solve difficulties.

The banner was won because the members of the Frontier Brigade, like all FAR soldiers, are men who are staunchly loyal to the socialist nation, the party and the revolution. They are the sons and genuine representatives of their fighting, seasoned, internationalist people and vanguard soldiers of the victorious, unconquered Revolutionary Armed Forces that are now approaching their 25th anniversary.

The brigade won because, as we pointed out at the beginning, the men had made a new commitment a year before. Those who can legitimately boast of belonging to the unit, which on 9 November marks its 20th anniversary in our country's firm and vigilant defense, have a great commitment made many years before, a commitment that every day spurs them on to greater efforts and better results, that of keeping the slogan proposed by Gen Raul Castro to these soldiers in officially setting up the party in the unit and in presenting them with their battle flag, a slogan that symbolizes the aspiration, summons and demands of the party and government on the men who guard the border strip now dividing the Cuban territory illegally occupied by Yankee imperialism:

"This unit must be the example of examples!"

This political, moral and military requirement was kept once more when over 40 percent of the areas inspected received a grade of "outstanding."

The unit went beyond its commitment, but not under normal conditions, as is usually done in other cases and on other occasions. It did so in the midst of tense situations, constant vigilance, continuing strengthening of its fighting capacity and dedication. It did so without neglecting another commitment: that of working to organize and train the Territorial Troop Militias in two municipalities of the province.

It was therefore no accident that the following statement should finally be inscribed in the document summing up the inspection defining the awarding of the high honor:

"We are confident that with the same enthusiasm and dedication you have demonstrated in keeping your commitment, you will continue your achievements.... We know that in facing the imperialist enemy, the Frontier Brigade, along with the rest of our Revolutionary Armed Forces, will be, as our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has said, 'a hard nut to crack, a bone fatally stuck in its throat'."

That is why the ever glorious Frontier Brigade won the pioneer unit banner!

11,464

CSO: 3010/396

DEVELOPMENT OF EASTERN ARMY'S SUPPLY FARM DESCRIBED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 22 Oct 81 pp 40-43

[Article by Pablo Noa]

[Text] We had received information about the progress made by an agriculture and livestock production farm of the Eastern Army and we took advantage of the tour we were making of the region to visit it.

Surrounded by the beautiful countryside that is typical of the area, the farm has 300 caballerias [1 caballeria = 33.2 acres] distributed in keeping with the plans to develop the different types of production decided upon.

"We have been working for only a year," Marcos Campins Parra, head of the farm, told us. "When we began to set up the farm in October 1980, there was practically nothing here. A small group of comrades, armed with great enthusiasm but few resources, set out to transform facilities, adapt buildings and build a few others. This made it possible to handle the first hogs and sheep we had."

In accordance with instructions from higher authorities, supply farms are now being encouraged in different military units. Several already exist and a broad movement in the different commands is underway with respect to their establishment and startup.

On the farm we visited, the figures achieved this year reveal the significant contribution they make to the troops' diet, which is now more varied and balanced. The supply of fresh milk increases every day.

What Farms Produce

Concerning the promotion of the different production lines of the farm, Marcos explained the efforts that have been made jointly by the command and workers to improve the quality of what is produced.

"At the present time, figures for the 1982 technical-economic plan are being approved. This plan provides for the development that we propose to achieve in the different categories. Although they will be modest, we believe that there will be no difficulty achieving them. This will be an essential element for consolidating what we have already done."

These beginning months of the farm have turned out to be decisive for developing aviculture and goat, sheep, swine, cattle and horse raising. Work is also going ahead on readying the land in order to create areas for raising livestock feed and for growing tubers and vegetables.

In providing us with the most recent information by category, the head of the farm emphasized that 26 tons of poultry meat had been turned out in recent weeks. "We have an installed capacity for 27,000 birds," he said. "They arrive here 24 hours old and within 54 to 57 days, they are ready for butchering. By that time, they weigh 1.5 kilograms.

"With regard to sheep and goats, we have a herd of 1,584 and we are preparing to receive 1,200 more before the end of the year."

Regarding milk production, over 20,000 liters have been delivered since the farm began its dairy operation. The process is still rudimentary, but measures are being taken to modernize it. In addition, a confinement area is being set up and it is hoped that the herd will eventually be made up of 1,300 head.

Efforts are also being directed toward swine and horse breeding. Facilities with all the technical requirements are being built.

Who Guarantees [Farm] Operation?

The first impression we had upon our visit to the farming areas on that splendid early morning was that of a beehive of activity with everything in movement: tractors, trucks, men on horseback and on foot, women....

The pleasant morning fog, typical of the area, put us in contact with another task of the Revolution. The farm is in the midst of its takeoff and the participation of the workers is the main factor.

Management is made up of the farm manager, backed by four comrades responsible for production, construction, machinery and personnel. In addition, a veterinarian and an agronomist contribute their efforts to production. The rest of the personnel includes technicians, skilled workers, farm workers and service personnel.

"At all times, the command has given us valuable aid. We always receive responses to our proposals and requests," Campins stressed, going on to tell us about the work of the organizations.

"The farm has a party core, a rank-and-file committee from the UJC [Union of Young Communists] and the trade union sections, whose plans include specific tasks relating to our activities. Recently, in the heat of the results of the emulation inspection, we made a visit to the beach and this turned into a holiday for the workers."

Many experiences obtained from life in the military units are applied at the center. One of them is "Technology Day." This measure ensures greater attention to their respective equipment by drivers and operators. On that day, one can observe the interest in proper maintenance and in the resolution of technical questions involving vehicles.

The farm has an adequate equipment pool, basically made up of tractors, trucks and one bus that was rebuilt by the workers.

Immediate Tasks

We did not miss the opportunity to ask Campins about the tasks that are urgent.

"First of all, in salute to the 25th anniversary of the 'Granma' landing and to Armed Forces Day, we want to fulfill the technical-economic plan for the year. In the field, we have proposed to finish this month the first half unit of the hydroponic greenhouse being built and when it goes into operation, it will produce an estimated 7,000 quintals of vegetables.

"We are also working on the standardization and linkage of the work force and on improving areas and zones. The important thing is that we have made progress."

The Santiago afternoon caught us by surprise, leaving us anxious to continue the tour of the farm in order to see more of its achievements and experiences, listen to all those who came to tell us anecdotes about the early days pitted against the land, with all its joys and sacrifices.

This collective of self-sacrificing men and women is reaffirming its commitment with work that is already bearing fruit.

11,464

CSO: 3010/396

TANK SQUADRON EXERCISE ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Nov 81 pp 10-13

[Article by Jorge Luis Blanco]

[Text] The FAR, in carrying out the orders given by the Second Party Congress, are stepping up their fighting capacity, their mobilization and operational capacity during this training year of 1981-1982. Its members are aware of the real danger coming from the new fascist administration of the United States and with each passing day they are improving their training in every way. They will never catch us unprepared. We will never drop our guard. Never, no matter how great the risks may be, will our uniformed people fail to defend the gains of the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere. It will always be in the first line of the fight when it comes to shedding blood, in the trench of dignity. And with a single voice--made up of millions of voices of workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, children, teenagers, men, women, and senior citizens--it will respond when the moment comes to the powerful neighbors to the north: "We are an unwavering and indomitable people." We will be talking in this report about the men who belong to this uniformed nation. Men who have mastered the equipment and the weapons and who know where their duty lies. Through constant military and political improvement, they are providing the best response to the fatherland which cannot be attacked with impunity.

"Where can I find the best crew," I asked an officer who received me on arrival at a tank unit which is carrying out its combat and political training plan.

"They are the men in 165," he answered right away. "They are very good fighting-men; not once did they fail to be selected as the most outstanding crew during the competition reviews. If you go to the firing range, you can watch them in a combat training class."

Without losing any time, I went to the place indicated to me by the officer. The firing range was filled with bustling activity. The modern tanks showed the tremendous advance in the power of their engines and, most important of all, the

excellent training of the crew members, the degree of combat cohesion achieved and the precision with which each of the targets was hit by the powerful guns.

It did not take us much trouble to find the tankers of 165. I ran into them as they began to dismount from their tank through the hatch. They smiled and looked happy. Their overalls were stained with sweat but they did not look tired; on the contrary, their movements were agile and precise, like those of all youngsters.

"Let me tell you: We cannot fail," the fellow who seemed to be the tank commander said euphorically.

"In what did you not fail?" I asked them, before they had a chance to recover from my unexpected presence, at a moment when they expressed their joy which they had to contain for the many minutes needed to accomplish the training assignment.

"Well, look, comrade officer," the youngest member of the crew said, "we had pledged to get a grade of 'good' during the firing exercise and, well, the problem is that this did not happen."

"No?," I said somewhat confused. "And why did you not . . . ?"

They did not let me finish my question; the same soldier who had sounded so worried at first now said: "We got 'outstanding!'"

And the four of them began to laugh together and the only thing I had to do was to go along with the joke and to join in this true concert of joy.

In demonstrating their knowledge in the field, these young tankers, revolutionaries, heart and soul, devoted their full energy to strengthening their military training, to being better trained each day to defend the gains of the people to whom they belong. That, at this moment, was my interpretation of the joy they experienced over the "outstanding" grade they had gotten. And I am sure that this is so.

Parenthetical Remarks

(These four soldiers have many things in common. One of them is their active integration in society before joining the FAR, as workers or students: Oscar Hernandez worked in the Ariguanabo textile mill as a threading machine operator; Lazaro More was and still is an excellent auto mechanic; Tomas Cutin, after finishing his studies at the "Jose Ramon Raquel" technical school, joined a repair shop as laboratory technician; and Ernesto Sanchez finished his 12th grade studies at the "Jose Marti" college preparatory school.)

Oscar (Dialogue)

Record: Pvt Oscar Hernandez, 19 years old, driver-mechanic, a militant in the ranks of the UJC [Union of Young Communists], joined the FAR through General Military Service.

"Why is your crew the best in the unit?"

"Very simple: We always do what it says on the assignment sheet, as it is called, to accomplish each of the combat and political training tasks with the proper quality; we conscientiously make sure that we have the best discipline level and when a comrade makes a mistake, no matter how little it may be, we call his attention to it and we discuss it in the group with him so that he can immediately correct the shortcoming. Mutual assistance, unity, and understanding among our crew members turned out to be a decisive factor."

"What about cohesion?"

"Yes, a tank crew must have very much cohesion, not only from the human viewpoint but--and this is fundamental--when we are out on a mission with our equipment, because our achievements in training or in combat do not come exclusively from the tank commander or the loader or the gunner or the driver-mechanic. One man alone is not enough; the four of us, like a little family, must blend and must do everything toward the same objective."

"What about competition?"

"Competition, as a mobilizing activity which enables us to accomplish each of our assigned tasks, plays an important role because brotherly competition has repercussions on the morale and conscience of the men, on their readiness to overcome all difficulties. But I would go a little further: In general, the political and party work, which we are doing in the field, is being perfected and streamlined to a great extent in terms of its forms and is assuming a high content for the benefit of this training phase and the tasks accomplished by the unit. Well, you were able to see for yourself in the area where we do our combat training whether efficient propaganda and agitation work is being done; these aspects were fundamentally aimed at the specific task we are involved in: firing practice. Here, very close to the tanks, are the charts that show the progress of competition, its content and objective; that includes the security measures to be observed and our pledge."

"What should be the constant concern of a driver-mechanic?"

"To perfect his technique in handling the tank while in column, in preliminary combat formation and in combat formation as such, at maximum possible speed, under different terrain, visibility, and weather conditions; he must always keep in mind that the driver-mechanic is a leader and that victory in combat depends on his skill to a great extent."

"Does Reagan threaten you?"

"We are not scared by threats! During the October Crisis they thought they were going to force us to our knees and they were wrong! They are going to be wrong once again. Our people does not know how to tremble. And if they dare to try anything foolish, we are ready for them with our equipment and we have trained men to use it."

Gunner

Pvt Lazaro More is the gunner and his buddies say that he simply does not know how to fail when he fires at a target because "I pay much attention and I am very much interested during each of the classes that are being taught. That is the secret of my great marksmanship. If the Yankees ever come, they are going to find out for themselves, they really are."

In the course of the accomplishment of the combat and political training program, one of the subjects he is concerned with deals with the independent destruction of the various types of targets in keeping with their degree of danger, using all existing firing methods, as well as to consolidate the knowledge and habits of the crew in getting the weapons ready, in using the armament during combat and in maintenance after combat.

"I am very sure that I would do my best shooting against a real target. Because I know that I am defending my country, because I am a son of this revolution and I am going to defend it to the very last. My tank is here, I am waiting for orders."

Lazaro not only was a gunner in a tank after he joined the FAR, he also did the same job on a howitzer.

"If they think that, at this time of danger, I should again go to the howitzers, well, I will go. I will go wherever my fatherland wants me."

When we asked him about living conditions in the field, he replied:

"They are very good. We have taken all necessary measures. Food preparation cannot be improved; we have an EM and Sergeants' Club, we have the 'Lenin-Marti' room, and other facilities. I like playing dominoes but don't call me a kid."

Although Lazaro is fully familiar with the real danger facing the fatherland as a result of the threats of the United States government, he keeps joking around.

"What do the Yankees think? Do they think that they are going to scare me with their blustering? Not me, not anybody! We continue our normal lives but we are alert and we are ready!"

"Fidel Said It Very Clearly"

Pvt Armando Tome is the tank's assistant gunner; but he can also act as driver, mechanic, or gunner.

"He is a very intelligent and hard-working soldier," I was told by 1st Lt Eliecer Goñez. "He is very familiar with his job as loader and he also contributes with great devotion to the maintenance of his combat equipment."

We were able to see that for ourselves after 165 had finished firing practice. Armando immediately helped clean the weapons, the telescopes, the radio equipment.

"All of this has to be in order. If the tank is not properly maintained, we will certainly not get good grades!"

The political training program is developing normally. This is the favored subject of this young soldier who confesses with pride that he always gets grades better than "good."

"Now," he says, "we have studied the speeches by our commander-in-chief in connection with the 28th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks and during the 1968 interparliamentary conference. These undoubtedly are materials which raise our political-ideological level and which help us gain a deeper understanding of the problems besetting the world. Other topics we covered include 'the historical necessity of the party in the working class' and 'The Communist Party of Cuba.'"

"What about the speech delivered by our commander-in-chief at the end of the Second Congress of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution]?"

"We are beginning to study it now. All of us in the unit listen and we watch on television. This is a speech of the kind we have become accustomed to from our commander-in-chief: vibrant, patriotic, mobilizing, revolutionary, always in defense of our principles, which United States imperialism will never be able to destroy. And Fidel said it quite clearly: 'We will defend our principles, first of all, on our own shield and then we will respond to our principles and our attitude first of all with our own feet!' This is why we are prepared so that there will not be the slightest doubt in Mr Reagan and the entire fascist clique."

Tomas (Conversation)

Record: Sgt 1st Cl Tomas Cutin, tank commander.

"What must be the main attributes of a commander?"

"He must be demanding and humane toward his subordinates. Both of these aspects, when combined, lead to victory."

"Who among the crew is most outstanding?"

"Everybody!"

"Why are you the most outstanding?"

"It must be because we carry out all of our assignments. Nothing special. We do our job with much discipline."

"Do you consider yourselves to be good tankers?"

"It would not be good for us to think that. It might lead to complacency and besides we still have much to learn. At any rate, if the Yankees should dare to attack, they will be able to say whether we are good tankers. They are going to have to pay the bill."

"Has this unit carried out internationalist assignments?"

"Yes, and we, the youngest, who have not had an opportunity to achieve this high honor, feel stimulated by that beautiful tradition in continuing to improve our combat and political training. Perhaps someday . . . "

"You are getting ready."

"We are getting ready to accomplish any mission. That is our basic slogan. As our commander-in-chief Fidel Castro put it during the closing address to the Second Congress of the CDR: 'The country will never forgive itself if, in case of imperialist aggression, it has failed to see to its defenses.' We are fully aware of this important task which the Yankee enemy imposes upon us and this is why we spare no effort and no sweat."

"Do you have any special pledge for the current training year?"

"Of course: Among other things, to get grades of no less than 'good' in combat firing, as the best way to hail the 25th anniversary of the landing of the Granma and the founding of the FAR."

This is the pledge of the men of tank number 165, a crew of fightingmen who, with their tank, have earned the respect and admiration of all their comrades and who, in carrying out their combat and political training in the field, who that they are ready at any moment to answer the call of the fatherland.

But they are looking forward to getting more "outstanding" grades.

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CSO: 3010/397

FAR INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE AWARDED INTERNATIONALIST MEDAL

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 22 Oct 81, pp 54-55

[Text] This military industrial enterprise was today decked out in all of its glory. Shortly, a group of officers, assigned to the Armament Services Directorate, will be awarded the "Internationalist Fightingman" Medal, first and second class.

The event, which was attended by a large group from this EMI [Military Industrial Enterprise], was presided over, among others, by Cols Hector Fernandez Pons and Victor Bernal Leon, chief, directorate, Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and chief, political section, EMI, respectively.

After receiving the flag which occupied its place in formation and after the national anthem, the Council of State Resolution was read; it noted the outstanding internationalist aid given by those fightingmen who then received the award.

Later, Col Hector Fernandez Pons summarized the event and emphasized the fact that this ceremony which had just ended constitutes an expression of the interest and concern of the Cuban government and party in recognizing the attitude of those who truly distinguish themselves in the accomplishment of their patriotic and internationalist duty.

"We cannot forget the words of our commander-in-chief when he said that 'the fatherland of the communists is humanity,'" the speaker noted and then he added:

"Today and through this activity we recognize your merit. This is an incentive for sacrifice, for work, and for following the example of Che and Camilo. We are sure that this will not be the last occasion for us to meet in front of a group of internationalists after pinning this honorable medal on them."

Wear It With Pride and Honor

"This internationalist fightingman medal," First Class which I wear today on my chest, I shall display with pride and honor," we were told by Lt Col Bernardo Savin Martinez after the end of the award ceremony.

He said that the accomplishment of his mission in the sister People's Republic of Angola is an opportunity for him to realize his old dream of modestly contributing to the just cause of other peoples.

"The ceremony which has just ended is of great importance to us because it is taking place precisely in the midst of the ideological gathering which our FAR, together with the people, are developing in just homage of the unforgettable majors Camilo Cienfuegos and Ernesto Che Guevara."

Lieutenant Colonel Savin, a fightingman of the "Mario Munoz" Third Front during the liberation war, also said: "You can be sure that the decoration conferred upon us commits us to be better and reaffirms our determination and desire to give our blood when necessary both at home and abroad."

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CSO: 3010/397

FRANK PAIS SECOND FRONT COMBATANTS AWARDED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 22 Oct 81 p 54-55

[Excerpt] In a moving ceremony, held in the Cacahual, the last resting place of the mortal remains of Lt Gen Antonio Maceo Grajales and his aide, Capt Francisco Gomez Toro, the "20th Anniversary of the FAR" Commemorative Medal was awarded to a large group of fightingmen and active collaborators of the "Frank Pais" Second Eastern Front.

The solemn ceremony, which was presided over, among others, by Jose R. Machado Ventura, member, Political Bureau; Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member, Political Bureau, and secretariat member; as well as alternate Political Bureau member and chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR, Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, began after the call to "Attention" and after the country's flag, carried by fightingmen of the FAR, was placed in front of the awardees to occupy its place in formation.

Afterward, Brig Gen Samuel Rodiles Planas, first deputy commander, Eastern Army, and alternate member, Party Central Committee, read the Council of State Resolution awarding the medal to these fightingmen of the "Frank Pais" Second Eastern Front.

This was followed by the national anthem and after that Jose R. Machado Ventura, Antonio Perez Herrero, and other comrades presented the medals to the group of fightingmen.

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CSO: 3010/397

EMULATION AT MOTORIZED INFANTRY DIVISION NOTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 6 Nov 81 pp 54-55

[Text] An AA artillery unit of a motorized infantry division in the Eastern Army received an award showing that it made good on the pledges undertaken as initiator of socialist competition during the 1980-1981 training year.

Everyone in this military unit was very happy; it has now once again been proclaimed a winner in the competition movement of the unit to which it belongs. This is reward for the effort and hard work by all commanders, officers, NCOs, sergeants, enlisted men, and civilian workers. It is just recognition of the task accomplished to the benefit of the country's defense.

This unit's history was shaped through many years of struggle and work, governed by a beautiful revolutionary and internationalist tradition, something which can be seen especially through the exemplary accomplishment of the solidarity missions in Angola and Ethiopia as well as the other high results obtained in combat readiness and combat and political training.

Going through the installations, you can understand the quality of the work done by those men who have the important mission of watching over the integrity of the country's air space.

One example here, among many others, consists of the results achieved in the construction of the major and minor study material base. Here we must mention the construction of a combined firing range, a motor pool, the parking area for the training compound, the guard training area, and others.

Another no less important effort has involved the improvement of living and working conditions for the troops. Here we must stress the remodeling of the dormitories and the construction of the premises for the staff, as well as the recreation room for sergeants and enlisted men, among others.

Simultaneously with these tasks, as is quite logical, they accomplished the combat and political training plan, as demonstrated through the grades of "good" obtained during combat firing and during the final inspection carried out by the higher command during the last training year.

It may not be much, but the unit's staff was able to win first place in the AA defense competition of the ground units of the FAR.

But the successes, no matter how great they may be, are not yet the final goals of this military unit. They start the new training year with many complex tasks which they will take up, as they have been doing so far, with the combined effort of all personnel, and with the valuable support of the organizations of the party and the UJC [Union of Young Communists].

They will continue to carry out the pledges and resolutions of the Second Party Congress, the unity pledge in honor of the 25th anniversary of the Granma landing and the Day of the FAR, combat and political training, the strengthening of socialist competition.

When these men talk about socialist competition, they know that the purpose of that competition in the FAR is to mobilize all personnel towards strengthening defensive capabilities, guaranteeing the most effective and rapid combat readiness of men and equipment to beat back any aggression which the enemy may seek to unleash against Cuba.

Among the tasks which they now propose to accomplish, as a socialist competition initiating unit in a motorized infantry division of the Eastern Army, we must mention the efficient and high-grade development of ideological work with the personnel, progressively improving the quality and content requirements of the various activities; getting the grade of "good" in the Marxist-Leninist instruction of the officers, in the political training of sergeants and enlisted men, and continuing to develop a profound patriotic and internationalist feeling, along with firm discipline, strict and complete discharge of duties and profound hatred against our class enemies.

They will continue constantly to improve the combat readiness of the troops, primarily concentrating their work on reducing the established deadlines and on consolidating the study material base.

The new pledge also calls for accomplishing the repair and maintenance of equipment and weapons with the required quality and by the required deadlines, achieving their correct operation, recording, and inspection, so that the coefficients established for combat readiness will be achieved since this contributes to eliminating any possible causes of accidents.

In expressing the firm conviction that this pledge will be accomplished, they are inspired by the traditions piled up by the unit which has always been present in the struggles fought by our entire people; this unit has turned out revolutionary and internationalist fightingmen, who stand united with the struggles of other peoples for their independence, for unlimited loyalty to the revolution, to the working people, to the Communist Party of Cuba, and to the commander-in-chief.

When Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member, Party Political Bureau, and chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR, presented the award to the unit commander for the successful accomplishment of all pledges undertaken as initiating unit for socialist competition during 1980-1981, all fightingmen understood the importance of the new commitment they were undertaking from that moment on, an effort that was not devoid of difficulties although those difficulties would definitely be overcome through the morale and conscience of an enthusiastic and enterprising group of men.

The command, the organizations of the party and the UJC, the fightingmen and civilian workers of this AA artillery unit in a brotherly manner challenge all units of the motorized infantry division to which they belong to compete with them and to dedicate their successes to the 21st anniversary of the Granma landing and the founding of the FAR.

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CSO: 3010/401

STUDY NOTES ISSUED ON ANALYZING CASTRO'S CDR SPEECH

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 6 Nov 81 pp 52-53

[Text] Methodological guidelines for political training class leaders. Comments on the speech by commander-in-chief Fidel Castro Ruz during the closing session of the Second Congress of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution].

First Class

Objective: To make sure that personnel have a thorough knowledge of all fundamental aspects taken up by our commander-in-chief on the world's current problems which have repercussions on Cuba's life.

Timetable

Introduction: 5 minutes

The Cuban Revolution--Useful example for the international revolutionary movement: 10 minutes

The problem of peace in our time: 30 minutes

The economic crisis of the world: 35 minutes

Summary: 10 minutes

Review questions: 10 minutes

Introduction

In the introduction to the class, the class leader must succeed in imbuing the personnel with the tremendous significance of this important speech, of its guiding and clarifying character, its great political content, as well as the objective analysis which is presented so correctly here regarding the world's problems.

Make reference to the points made by Fidel regarding the role played by the CDR during the period covered, in the course of the construction of socialism in Cuba.

I. The Cuban Revolution--Useful Example for the International Revolutionary Movement.

On this study question, the class leader must explain the following:

The role played by the CDR in the defense of the country, the way in which this aspect follows with what Lenin said, since a revolution is good only if it is capable of defending itself. Mention the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] as the vanguard of the working masses, the armed institutions, and the social and mass organizations.

Political focus on significance of our revolution as a useful example for the worldwide revolutionary movement.

Stress the democratic character of our revolutionary process through the participation of the people in the election of its leadership body. Establish the difference pointed out between Cuba's socialist democracy and so-called bourgeois representative democracy.

II. The Problem of Peace in Our Times

Explain that, as pointed out by Fidel, the world is living through one of the most difficult phases in recent times, even all times.

Significance of peace in our time, its difference compared to other epochs in history.

Stress the significance of peace in our day, where scientific-technological development is used for technical-military means, causing the destructive power of armaments, increase a thousand times over, to threaten the existence of humanity--hence the vital significance of the word peace.

The war policy of the imperialists leads to the failure to observe peaceful co-existence as a principle governing relations between countries with different systems. This is exemplified by the following:

Paralysis of SALT II agreement due to the unilateral decision of the United States; briefly explain what these negotiations consist of;

The rearmament policy launched by imperialism based on presumed Soviet expansionism, using as pretext the balance of power with the Soviet Union;

The way in which the imperialists twist historical reality relating to the aggression suffered by the USSR and the conditions under which it had to defend itself against its enemies.

Explain what has been and what is the policy of the capitalist powers with relation to their ideas of taking over the whole world, the natural resources of the nations, and the exploitation of their population. Argue what the position of the socialist countries on that score is.

Explain the imperialist concept of so-called Soviet expansionism;

Point out how imperialism, in dropping its mask, openly declared itself to be the world's policeman; its position with respect to Saudi Arabia, Israel, and the most repressive governments of Latin America.

Saudi Arabia was declared a Yankee protectorate.

Consideration of any social change in the world as Soviet expansionism. Declaration that it would not permit any social change, any revolutionary change in Central America, neither in the Caribbean, nor in Latin America, nor in Africa, nor in Asia, nor anywhere.

Emphasis on the explanation that the arms race undertaken by imperialism is the result of the serious crisis experienced by the world in an attempt to solve problems through force in its capacity as the world's policeman.

Show how this armament policy by the United States is being pursued at the expense of the people, fundamentally the poorest segments, leading to the following consequences:

More than 400,000 low-income families will completely lose the subsidies which they have been getting from the federal government and another 250,000 will have these allowances reduced;

875,000 families will lose the food stamps which they had been getting from the federal government and which they were using to buy food;

1.4 million families will have their allowances reduced;

22.5 million persons will be hit by a reduction in medical services and by an increase in the cost of medical services which they are getting through federal programs;

1 million unemployed civilian workers will lose their entitlement to unemployment compensation;

17.7 million children of school age will be affected in terms of their opportunity to get lunch in the schools where already 270,000 employees have lost their jobs due to the suspension of the school lunch programs.

Point out that the money taken from the people is used to step up military expenditures, giving as example the fact that, for the year 1982, the military budget comes to \$225.7 billion representing 29 percent of the total federal expenditures.

To support this explanation, prepare a table showing the costs of the various weapons which are to be produced.

Explain how this arms race has been unanimously rejected by the peoples, especially in Europe, where plans call for the installation of 572 nuclear projectiles.

Stress that this arms race forces the socialist countries to redouble their efforts in support of peaceful coexistence but at the same time it also forces them to invest enormous resources in counteracting the imperialist attempts to achieve military superiority.

III. The World's Economic Crisis

In approaching this study question, the class leader must briefly explain that economic crises are a phenomenon inherent in the capitalist system and spring from its own contradictions; these are repeated periodically in the capitalist economy. Make reference to its phases. As a result of these crises, which at any moment can lead to the end of the system, point out that imperialism seeks to resolve the situation by inventing various mechanisms in an effort to cope with the crisis and to make the system last.

Show how, after World War II, the capitalist economy experienced a prolonged period of growth, achieved fundamentally on the basis of the procurement of cheap energy, in this case, petroleum.

Point out that unequal trade has been another one of the pillars on which the growth of the capitalist countries rested. In other words, the industrialized capitalist countries sell their increasingly expensive products and get ever cheaper products from the Third World.

The monopoly of world finances by the imperialists has turned them into the predators of the Third World and these countries are going deeper and deeper into debt.

Based on the above statements, explain that these exploitation conditions led to the flowering of the worldwide capitalist economy for several decades until a kind of crisis appeared which had never been encountered before, in other words, inflation combined with economic recession.

The class leader must make sure to clarify this concept well, trying to illustrate it with examples.

Note that the current crisis also involves the capitalist world whose economic growth had never faced such problems before, with restrictions on the procurement of natural resources and raw materials from the so-called Third World, failing to get cheap energy, such as petroleum. Here it is necessary to stress the union of the petroleum producing countries which are confronting the industrialized capitalist countries and are setting their price terms.

Precisely explain the points made by our commander-in-chief in stressing the seriousness of the current situation since no immediate solution seems available to those problems, keeping in mind that these problems also and to a greater extent hit the underdeveloped countries.

Point out the examples given by Fidel concerning countries such as Great Britain and Chile where different forms have been tried to solve this situation and describe the results obtained.

The class leader must explain that, as noted in the speech, the solution of current problems is possible only through great international collaboration, through cooperation which cannot be achieved due to imperialism's aggressive policy. This aspect can be illustrated with the points made by Fidel regarding the results of the Cancun conference.

Keep in mind the attitude of the Reagan administration with respect to Cuba's participation in this conference, as well as the UNCTAD meeting which was to be held in Havana in 1983.

Cuba's position in response to this opposition from the all-powerful and unavoidable Mr Reagan has been consistent with the principle of internationalism, sacrificing our national interests for those of the majority of the underdeveloped countries interested in holding these events.

Summary

In summarizing the class session, the leader must stress the importance of the topics taken up by our commander-in-chief since it deals with fundamental aspects of world conditions today.

Stress the evaluation made by Fidel regarding the work done by the CDR during the period analyzed as well as the past 21 years since they were founded. Their great contribution to the construction of socialism in Cuba.

Point out that the fight for peace at this time is of vital importance due to the fact that the outbreak of a world conflagration can lead to the disappearance of humanity.

Stress the war-like, aggressive essence and the policy of strength of Yankee imperialism.

Emphasize the consequences of the worldwide economic crisis to the underdeveloped countries and, indirectly, to the socialist countries. Emphasize the need for finding a solution to these problems.

Review Questions

1. Describe the role played by the CDR in the construction of the new society.
2. Explain the essence of the example given by Cuba to the worldwide revolutionary movement.
3. What is the current significance of the word peace? Explain.
4. Explain how Yankee imperialism's arms policy is manifesting itself.
5. Explain the essence of the economic crisis which the world is going through now.

GRAPEFRUIT HARVEST RESULTS, SUGAR HARVEST PREPARATIONS

Isle of Youth Grapefruit Harvest

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Lucas Correoso Perez]

[Text] Nueva Gerona--Eighty days after the start of the grapefruit harvest on the Isle of Youth, a good tempo is being maintained, as is shown at the end of October with a total harvest of 47,721 tons of fruit, delivering 46,395 tons to packing and processing plants and shipping 35,736.8 tons. During this period, 7,776.7 tons were also supplied to the food industry for the processing of derivatives.

These figures considerably exceed those of the similar period for last year's big crop. The average rate for the present crop--considering the 80 days--comes close to 600 tons daily, while in 1980 it hardly exceeded 330 tons. The same thing is also taking place in the packing houses, completed production and shipments, which gives an idea of the effort which the students and workers involved in the production struggle are displaying here, in a forceful response to the appeal of the party and Fidel to improve working performance on all fronts, attain the maximum degree of organization and increase efficiency and productivity.

Sugar Harvest Preparations

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Juan Varela Perez]

[Text] The table below shows little or no change in the positions of the provinces with the greatest real fulfillment of sugar mill repair and investment plans.

The inhabitants of Granma involved in a vigorous campaign held the best position in the evaluation which included up to 26 October. Although the average production dropped slightly, none of the provinces which were with them in the "vanguard platoon" of the previous study were able to take the lead from them.

Granma residents say they are outfitting their plants to deliver a large harvest with a greater efficiency than in the past when the province scored a striking advance, especially in some of its sugar mills.

Sugar production appears to be included, with preferred emphasis, in their program to deserve being the site for the national celebration of the 29th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks.

All are convinced--it is not necessary to repeat it--that the quality of repairs and investments will guarantee an efficient industrial operation and will eliminate the likelihood of a high rate of idle time.

Havana, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo and Cienfuegos followed Granma, as in the past. Changes in rank according to fulfillment are observed, but they are not substantial.

This time three provinces are bunched together at 102 percent: Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo, and Havana dropped from 105 to 101.

The sugar producers in Santiago de Cuba have something important in their favor: they show the highest physical advance in fulfilling 91.57 percent of their overall plan of investments and repairs. In short, they are about to complete their operations in their eight plants.

It is right to recognize the steady tempo of the people of Santiago de Cuba. It should be mentioned that since the first study they have held favorable positions in the work which insures an uneventful start. They have been, incidentally, among the provinces which have worked hard for efficiency and in periods when the absolute recovery was very low and the average of its sugar mills approached that of Cienfuegos. It is another one of those which expect better results in 1982.

Guantanamo is operating at a successful pace. In what was actually accomplished it shows a figure of 86.42 percent and it is second after Santiago de Cuba in this classification. In spite of the obvious instability which affected some of its sugar mills in the last harvest, there are hopes for recovery and falling in step with the best in the country.

Havana appears poised, stable, convinced that the coming harvest will be a campaign for it of complete dedication in all aspects of efficiency.

Those of us who have visited a number of its sugar mills concur in this opinion. We will have to count on the natives of Havana and from the very beginning.

There is little new to be said about Cienfuegos, another one of the leaders. It is merely this: whatever the circumstances, they will defend with all human and technical resources the efficiency which has been their main recommendation, the model. They will face the coming harvest under varied conditions which will necessitate redoubling the usual demands which are met there in the entire agricultural and industrial process.

The only ones with a balance less than 90 percent were Matanzas (88), Ciego de Avila (86) and Camaguey (89).

Let us look at the situation of the leading provinces:

	<u>Plan</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Fulfillment</u> <u>%</u>
Granma	78.74	83.14	106
Havana	69.19	72.15	104
Santiago de Cuba	89.54	91.57	102
Guantanamo	85.11	86.42	102
Cienfuegos	83.52	85.44	102
National/81	80.58	75.47	94
National/80	74.23	73.56	99

In the previous period, the one which ended on 12 October, the nation showed a drop of 2 percent. These figures furnished by the sugar industry maintenance administration's control center are useful to compare and reexamine the situation in each province.

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PFLP DELEGATION VISITS CUBA, MEETS MIRET, OTHERS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 2 Nov 81 p 3

[Article: "Delegation of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine Visited Our Country"]

[Text] A delegation of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by Taysir Kuba, member of the Politburo of that organization and in charge of foreign relations, visited our country at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party.

Pedro Miret, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, had official conversations with the Palestinian delegation, in the course of which bilateral relations between both political organizations were examined.

In these conversations, on the PFLP side, Comrades Ahmed Fuad and Abou Issan, also members of the Politburo, and Abou Hassan, an official of the foreign relations department, also took part. For the Cuban Communist Party Claudio Ramos and Ernesto Gomez Abascal, respectively chief of Section and official of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee, took part in the conversations. Also present was Comrade Jacinto Vazquez de la Garza, Cuban ambassador to Lebanon.

In the fraternal exchange of opinions the Palestinian comrades expressed their support and solidarity for the struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean and in particular for the Cuban people, in their confrontation of the aggression and threats of Yankee imperialism.

In the name of our Party Comrade Pedro Miret reaffirmed the strong support of Cuba for the just cause of the Palestinian people for the achievement of their legitimate national rights, including the benefit of their own and independent state under the leadership of the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization], their only and genuine representative.

The Palestinian delegation was also received by Comrade Jesus Montane Oropeso, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

After visiting places of political, economic, and social interest in Havana and Holguin provinces, the delegates of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine left on their return journey.

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Jan. 4, 1982